

# M'CUE GOES TO SCAFFOLD

## Confesses Murder of His Wife and Pays Law's Just Penalty

### WAS STEADY OF NERVE TO THE END

Charlotteville. Wife-Murderer Meets Death Without a Tremor, Walking Unassisted to the Place—No Statement forthcoming When Asked at the Last Moment if He Had Anything to Say, But a Written Confession Was Given Out After the Execution by His Spiritual Advisers.

Charlotteville, Va., Special.—Without a tremor, J. Samuel McCue met death on the scaffold at 7.35 o'clock Friday morning for wife-murder. Hardly had his struggles ceased when his confession was given out by his three spiritual advisers, Revs. G. L. Petrie, H. B. Lee, and John B. Thompson. McCue listened calmly to the reading of the death warrant, and when Sergeant Rogers asked, "Do you think that if I gave you my arm you would be able to walk to the scaffold?" He replied calmly, "I can walk without your aid." On the way he stumbled once or twice and the officers offered assistance. It was not needed, however. There was no weakness. McCue had merely slipped on the frozen snow.

No Statement to Make. Before he placed the rope about McCue's neck, Sergeant Rogers put his arm over the condemned man's shoulder.



J. SAMUEL McCUE,

and whispered something to him, and everything was ready Mr. Rogers spoke to McCue, asking him if he had anything to say. "None at all," was his answer. The trap was sprung, and fifteen minutes afterward McCue was pronounced dead of strangulation. His neck was not broken. His body will be taken to Brookville for burial.

Confession as Given Out. Samuel McCue stated this morning in our presence and requested us to make public that he did not wish to

Broke Into Jewelry Store.

Stafford, Special.—The jewelry store of R. L. Brewer & Son, owned by R. L. Brewer, Jr., former mayor, was entered and robbed. The burglars got in by prying up with a crowbar a sill under a rear window. The practical loss was the theft of articles left for repair. A \$300 cash register was destroyed, but only \$4 in cash was taken. Mr. Brewer cannot ascertain his exact loss, but it is estimated at between \$500 and \$600.

Runish Atchison Road.

Stafford, Special.—Attorney General was appointed Judson Harlow, a prominent lawyer, to investigate the alleged murder of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad in granting a right-of-way to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. The legal proceedings are being handled by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. The proceedings seem to be progressing favorably. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad has accepted the offer.

Live Items of News.

Hungarian colony in New York making great preparations for the coming of President Roosevelt on February 14.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in a statement in Boston, says he has no apology to offer for his treatment of Jefferson Davis in Fortress Monroe.

Many vessels are still held in the ice jam in the Delaware river and heavy rain and sleet storms were reported in the South and Southwest.

The Senatorial deadlock at Dover, Del., showed no material change.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington, rector of Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Brooklyn, decided to accept the position of Bishop of Harrisburg.

I gave this world with suspicion resting on any human being other than himself; that he alone was responsible for the deed, impelled to it by an evil power beyond his control, and that he recognized his sentence as just."

Story of the Crime. On Sunday night, September 4, McCue accompanied his wife to church and they returned home about 9.15 o'clock. Within 15 minutes after they had repaired to their room to retire for the night the city was aroused by messages announcing the murder of Mrs. McCue, and friends, physicians, and officers hurried to the McCue home. Mrs. McCue was found dead in the bath room, and McCue was lying on the floor with an abrasion on his cheek and feigning unconsciousness. He later asserted that the attack had been made by an unknown white man who had climbed through a window. Mrs. McCue had been dealt a blow that broke her nose and her left ear had almost been severed by a second blow. Death was caused by a gunshot wound just above the heart. McCue never was able to explain the presence in the bath room of a small piece of cotton undershirt which fitted exactly a torn place in the shirt which he had on when the officers arrived. The women figured in the reports cir-

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Among the new bills introduced were: Senator Butler—Fixing the time for holding courts in the several circuits. This bill is conditional to the passage of the ten circuit bill.

Senator Butler—To incorporate the Cherokee, Union and Spartanburg railways.

Senator McGowan—To incorporate the Reedy River Power Company.

At the morning session of the senate the third reading bills on the calendar were read and debate begun on the 10-circuit bill but this was interrupted by the visit of the house so that acts might be ratified.

ACT RATIFIED. Debate was then curtailed by the entrance of the speaker and clerk to ratify acts made into laws as follows:

To allow county treasurer of Chester to borrow funds.

To prohibit trespass.

To allow Clio school district in Marlboro to issue bonds.

To dispose of all moneys in State treasury known as direct tax funds.

Ceding to government certain lands on Sullivan's Island.

Amending law relating to powers of trustees of the S. C. M. A.

For the protection of aids to navigation established by the United States Lighthouse board.

Fixing liability of stockholders in banks.

After ratification was over it was not long until the senate adjourned until evening.

The house sent word that it refused to include traction engines in the provisions of the automobile bill and the president appointed Senators McLeod and Warren as members of a conference committee on this amendment.

The historical commission bill from the house, was amended on motion of Senator C. L. Blease by reducing the salary of the clerk from \$1,200 to \$1,000. The bill which the senate sent to the house had the amount of \$1,000.

The bill known as the matrimonial law was killed.

The House, by a vote of 77 to 20, refused to kill Mr. L. O. Patterson's bill for the establishment of an industrial school for boys at a cost of \$15,000. It then passed the bill amended so as to reduce the amount to \$5,000, but requiring the penitentiary people to furnish the necessary convicts without expense for the construction of the original buildings. An amendment also requires three of the seven trustees to be women. The board is to select the place for the school.

The Senate passed the tenth circuit bill, amended so as not to interfere with the present arrangement regarding judges and solicitors. It makes a ninth circuit out of Greenville, Anderson, Oconee and Pickens, and a tenth circuit out of Charleston, Beaufort and Berkeley.

Answering the invitation to address the Assembly on the 9th, in the interest of the Jamestown Exposition, General Fitzhugh Lee wired his regrets from Washington, saying that on that day the matter would come up in Congress, and he could not reach South Carolina. He suggested that the matter be attended to next year, but thought it might be best for the Senate to take action now along the lines suggested in his letter of a few days ago.

One of the interesting features of House legislation so far was the decisive majority with which that body last night passed the Toole bill, which eliminates the tax feature from the Brice act, allowing counties to vote out their dispensaries. The Senate has killed a somewhat similar measure, but the Senate bill went further, and allowed not only counties, but communities, to vote out their dispensaries, and the friends of the Toole bill are by no means discouraged with the prospects of its passing the Senate. To hold this proviso of half a mill tax over the heads of those counties desiring or which might desire to vote out their dispensaries is looked upon as a threat, which is being resented. The handwriting upon the wall has been brought into bold relief by the action of the House, which comes freshest from the people.

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The ten-hour labor bill was killed, as was also the inheritance tax bill.

Col. D. O. Herbert's bill to codify the militia laws of the State was passed by the House. Col. Herbert explained that the laws of this State are in imperfect condition, and the bill would re-enact these laws with a number of desirable changes. The bill provides for no appropriation, although it does increase the salary of the adjutant general from \$1,500 to \$1,900. He showed some instances in which there is no warrant of law for the militia organization; there is no statute to provide for three majors to a regiment, although every regiment has three majors; there is no law for the manner of organization in other States. There was no opposition to the bill.

The house gave second reading to the ways and means committee's bill to provide for a committee of five to inspect the books and vouchers of the State treasurer, comptroller general, secretary of state and sinking fund commission. The committee has heretofore consisted of three members, but Mr. Moses explained that the work is very heavy and the committee can save time by having a large number of members and dividing the work.

The Senate recurred to the ten circuit bill.

Survivors of the wrecked Farnes liner, Damara reached Pleasant Point, N. C., after a terrible experience.

Germany's success in capturing the contract for rearming the Turkish artillery continues to cause resentment in Paris.

King Oscar of Sweden, who is ill, turned over the Government temporarily to Crown Prince Gustaf.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations adopted an amendment to the arbitration treaties, providing for the submission to the Senate of every claim to be arbitrated under the treaties.

C. W. Post, of Michigan, demands the expulsion from the Senate of Senator Platt, of New York, on the ground that the latter is violating the anti-trust law.

The National Red Cross Society was reorganized, pursuant to an act of Congress.

## SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE

### The House and Senate Getting Down to Solid Work.

The entire time of the senate Tuesday night was devoted to a discussion of the ten circuit bill and the end is not yet. The opponents of the bill founded their speeches on constitutional technicalities but the supporters took a broader view and held that no mere technicalities should stand in the way of progress and relief from congestion in the courts.

Senator Brown moved to postpone the consideration of the bill until the next session but Senator Hood moved to table this.

COMMITTEE REPORTED. The joint committee appointed from the house and senate during the session of 1904 to investigate the books and accounts of the State officers, yesterday made their report to the general assembly. The report on the secretary of state's office appears on the face of it to be a condemnation or rather a rebuke of lax methods of that office. The committee has been thorough in its investigation and has not spared words.—Columbia State.

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cult bill and made a slight change. In joint session acts were ratified as follows:

Issuing school bonds in district No. 36 in Orangeburg.

Amending the act requiring payment of license fees (corrects an error).

Relating to board of trustees of Presbyterian College of South Carolina.

Having State Treasurer issue duplicate instead of triplicate receipts.

Amending law relating to primary elections.

Ratifying charter of Parr Shoals Power company.

Allowing county commissioners of Lee to borrow money.

Relating to bond issue for court house at Camden.

Electing town auditor for Union.

Validating sale of two lots in Darlington to C. W. Hewitt.

Relating to schools districts of Marion, Mullins, Dillon and Latta.

Fixing time for electing trustees in Easley school district.

Providing for reapportionment and taxation of certain abandoned rice fields.

Authorizing town of Wagener to issue bonds.

Authorizing school district No. 65 of Orangeburg to issue bonds.

Authorizing school district No. 79 in Orangeburg to issue bonds.

Developing duties of board of public works on town council and treasurer and clerk of Safford.

Although the Senate was too dignified to confess it, it adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning so that the senators might go to the minstrels last evening. There was no night session, as all wanted to attend the theatre.

The Clemson Bill. Debate began Friday in the senate on the Pollock bill. This is the house bill to establish at Winthrop an inspection bureau to examine fertilizers. Clemson now derives the total income from the privilege tax and if the bill passes the senate Winthrop will be a part beneficiary in it.

The bill has been on the calendar for some time, ever since it came over from the house. Senator W. J. Johnson has on the senate calendar a similar bill, but he will let it rest now that the Pollock bill has arrived.

A good deal of speech-making was engaged in Friday on this bill, but no action was taken. Its consideration occupied both the morning and evening session.

The house of representatives has declined to pass any legislation to amend the dispensary law. Saturday the senate bill was considered as a substitute for Mr. Brantley's bill, and the whole matter was indefinitely postponed after a long fight.

Will Increase Levy. The "supply bill," or the bill to fix the levy for taxes for the current year, was given second reading in the house of representatives Saturday.

The levy for State and county purposes is raised in the bill from 5 to 5 1/2 mills. This is the first time in two score years that the levy has exceeded 5 mills. This bill occupied practically the entire time in the House.

In the Senate routine business only was considered. Many members were absent.

## PERSONAL GOSSIP

Bernard Shaw is becoming very popular in Germany.

Andrew Carnegie is a great lover of flowers, especially of roses.

The only woman blacksmith in America is Miss Clara Medlin, of Pilot Oak, Ky.

The German Emperor is said to be twenty-fourth in the line of succession to the British crown.

Miss Ethel Bret Harter, daughter of the famous writer of early California life, will devote herself to concert work.

President Roosevelt has departed from the social usages of many years in becoming a dinner guest at the house of the Vice-President-elect.

Mrs. Rosalie Lowy Whitney, who for the last three years has been attorney for the Legal Aid Society at New York City, a few months ago sent in her resignation.

George S. Boutwell, former Governor of Massachusetts, and Secretary of the Treasury in Grant's Cabinet, celebrated the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth at Groton.

Edmund S. Hoch, assistant director of exhibits at the St. Louis Fair, has been decorated by the French Government with the select order of Officer of the Academy of France.

Many years ago, when Senator Moses E. Clapp was a boy, he was the office boy in a newspaper office in Minnesota, and "Holt" Taylor was the editor. Taylor is now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Clapp is about to enter on his second term in the United States Senate.

The Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany might, if they please, dispute with each other as to which of the two owns the greater number of palaces. Each might sleep in a different house every night for a month and not exhaust the number of his various dwelling places.

## USE GOLD FISH FOR BAIT.

Two Anglers, in Despair, Buy Them in Place of Minnows.

A pair of Philadelphians who went down to Gibbsboro on a fishing expedition recently, says the Philadelphia Record, discovered when they arrived in the Jersey town that they were any on bait. As the fishermen were out for bass and pike, live bait was necessary; so a small boy was hired to catch minnows. He scooped in thirty-five, and charged 1 cent apiece for the fish. The anglers paid the price, and then found the minnows too small to swim about after they had been hooked, a circumstance which seemed to knock the bottom out of the fishing trip, as, unless the bait is lively, the bass and pike do not bite.

The pair had about decided to go home when one spied an aquarium filled with goldfish in a store window. He suggested the goldfish as bait, and both men secured a dozen for a comparatively small sum. The experiment was a success. The anglers caught a fair mess and found the goldfish to be very hardy. A pair which had been used as bait, and had escaped none the worse for having been hooked and swam about when returned to the aquarium as if nothing had disturbed their monotonous career.

This is a swift and mechanical construction has kept pace with it. It is related that railroad employees near Trenton, N. J., removed a 70-foot bridge in four minutes and placed another in position in 55 minutes, "traffic going on uninterrupted."



## GOOD ROADS

Who Shall Pay? A view of the numerous methods of paying for highway construction now proposed, it may be well to ask what principles should govern the selection of a method. There is great variety in methods at the present time, and they do not conform even remotely to any rule or set of rules. The road question has been largely a local one, but the expansion of means of communication, the improvement in road vehicles and methods of propelling them, the rural free delivery and the general advance in rural conditions and demands, are rapidly making the question one of more widely extended importance. The present article will be confined to a consideration of some of the principles underlying the application of aid from the National Government to the building of highways. It is prompted at this time by the character of some proposed legislation.

In the years following 1811 the United States Government constructed the National road, which, while sections of it were never completed, may be considered to have been 700 miles long and to have cost \$7,900,000. The National Government paying the entire expense. At that time this road was essential to the development of the country west of the Alleghenies, and its construction by the Government was justified on that account. The cost of repairing the road was not so easily obtained from the Government, and a proposition to collect such cost from traffic over the road by means of tolls was vetoed by the President, on the constitutional ground that it imposed duties on interstate traffic, an interpretation which would not now be made. The doctrine of sovereignty of the States prevented further expenditures of this sort for many years. The increasing power of the central Government, and the insidious influence of such growths as the River and Harbor bill, much of which is merely an annual raid upon the Treasury, have worked together to reduce the objection to National expenditures for local purposes.

The Government did not pay any further attention to the question of road construction until the establishment of the office of Public Road Inquiry, about ten years ago. This office is in line with many other divisions of departments in the Government service in securing and distributing information regarding road building and maintenance, educating the people in this respect, and its appropriations are eminently proper expenditures of public money. But now comes the Brawley bill, which goes further than any other measure in its application of National funds to local uses. It makes no pretext of promoting interstate commerce, but proposes to appropriate money for roads on application of States, counties or townships, the only check upon the character of the road to be improved being the opinion of the director of the department. Its advocates point to the river and harbor and the public building appropriations as one reason for the new raid upon the Treasury, saying: "There are many rural districts that have no great rivers or great harbors or great cities which entitle them to public buildings, but there is no district but has many miles of public roads that need to be permanently improved. Let the people ask for it and they will receive the assistance which they desire and deserve."

As an additional argument they point to the appropriations made to Porto Rico and the Philippines, thus: "It is a remarkable fact that the United States Government has already appropriated \$1,000,000 to Porto Rico for road building and another \$1,000,000 to the Philippine Islands; and the Secretary of War has just made an appeal to Congress through the President of the United States, who strongly indorses that appeal, to have \$2,000,000 appropriated for the use of the Philippine government."

It is generally recognized that these new dependencies of the United States must, for the present at least, be treated in a paternal manner similar in theory to the treatment of the Indians, and that, while special appropriations may very properly be made for feeding, clothing, housing and schooling Indians and Filipinos, and for local improvements which they are unable to make a similar exhibition of paternalism with reference to the States of the Union should be strongly resented as a reflection upon their ability and an insult to State pride, as well as a violation of one of the fundamental principles upon which the form of the Union of States is based.

It is hardly probable that so serious a departure from the unwritten constitution, even if it is not a violation of the letter of the basis of our Government, will pass the representatives of the people in Congress assembled. But the subtle influence of the special appropriation of National funds under the cloak of legitimate measures for the improvement of navigation, the provision of buildings for doing public business and the pensioning of the defenders of our country, as well as special provisions for our dependent wards at home and in our new possessions, seems to have blinded the eyes of public officials, of societies intensely interested in road improvement, of citizens generally, to the true import of such a measure.

The rapid improvement of our roads in these days of extension of steam and electric roads is not worth the abandonment of so definite and so valuable a principle.

One argument of the supporters of the bill is that the work of the office of Public Road Inquiry "is in the nature of National aid" and that "there is, therefore, nothing new in principle in the bill recently introduced in Congress by Colonel Brownlow, of Tennessee, providing for National aid of a more extensive and substantial character." The assistance of the Government in the way of educational work is very different in principle and practice from the assistance proposed in the bill, and its value and its entire conformity with the principles of our organization are recognized by all. The fact that it is given cannot by any stretch of reason or imagination be twisted into approval of the proposed extension. The simple statement of the quotation shows this to any student of the principles of American government.

It may be admitted that the Government, in aid of interstate communication, may build or assist in building through roads between centres in different States, though many will deny the power of the National Government to do this, but this expressly is not the purpose of the bill, which would not prevent the application of National aid to the least valuable road of a mountain township if the opinion of the director did not stand in the way. A proper measure offering National aid to road building is not impossible, and will receive ample support. The objection made at present is to the form and the violation of established principles in the present bill. The principle of a proper measure can best be considered together with the question of State aid.—Municipal Engineering.

## Good Roads in Honduras.

During the last year road building has been the chief feature of public activity in Honduras. Because the country has had no safe or convenient highways, the interior districts have been greatly retarded in their development. To remedy this a new wagon road has been built from Tegucigalpa, the capital, to San Lorenzo, on the coast. The grade of this road varies between six and two per cent. In many places the road is fifty feet wide, on a foundation of lava, and covered with finely beaten rock. Side ditches run along the way, and nearly all the bridges and culverts are of stone. Across the large rivers no bridges have yet been built. The length of the road will be about eighty-one miles. When it is all finished, it is the intention to use one side for a trolley line for electric freight and passenger cars. Abundant water power is available for supplying motive force.

## THE CHINESE EMPRESS.

A Description of the Ruler of the Far Eastern Nation.

She sat upon a divan covered with figured Chinese silk of a beautiful yellow-egg color. Being low of stature, her feet (which are of natural size, she being a Manchou) barely touched the ground, and only her head and shoulders were visible over the table placed in front of her. She wore a Chinese coat of a diaphanous pale blue silk material covered with the most exquisite Chinese embroidery of vine leaves and grapes. Round her neck was a pale-blue satin ribbon studded with large, lustrous pearls, pierced and sewn to the ribbon. Her head was dressed according to the Manchou fashion, the hair being parted in front and brushed smoothly over the ears, caught up at the back and draped high and wide over a kind of paper center of dark green jade set crosswise on the head. The ends of this paper center were decorated with great bunches of artificial flowers, butterflies and hanging crimson silk tassels.

Her complexion is that of a North Italian, and being a widow, her cheeks are unpainted and unpowdered. Her piercing dark eyes roved curiously about, among her surroundings. Her age is sixty-eight, but her hair being dyed jet-black and most of it artificial, her appearance is that of a much younger woman.

Her hands are long and tapering and very prettily shaped, but they are disfigured by the curious national custom of letting the nails grow inordinately long. The nails of the two smaller fingers of the right hand were protected by gold shields which fitted to the finger like a lady's thimble and gradually tapered off to a length of three or four inches.—As Described by Lady Susan Towley, in Her "Chinese Note Book."

## WORDS OF WISDOM.

Character determines condition. Feeding malice is fostering murder. Men differ not so much in their faith as in their phrases.

Excess of wealth is cause of covetousness.—Christopher Marlowe.

Good humor is the health of the soul; sadness is poison.—L. Stanislaus.

Faithful, dutiful work is the surest way to an honorable life.—George Everett.

Angels' songs last longest to men who are most anxious to repeat them to others.

It's a good deal easier to catch the preacher's errors in pronunciation than his appeals for the collection.

When God has buried your sins it is a sin to dig them up again, even though it be only to show them to your friends.

## His Solicitude.

"Hold on!" shouted one of the on-lookers,